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# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

MAY 19, 1967  
PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S  
77<sup>th</sup> BIRTHDAY

★

## VIETNAM

## COURIER

May 22,

1967

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President Ho Chi Minh visits an A.A. unit.

**F**or the defence of the independence of the Fatherland and for the fulfilment of our obligation to the peoples struggling against U.S. imperialism, our people and army, united as one man, will resolutely fight till complete victory whatever the sacrifice and hardship may be.

(President HO CHI MINH's  
appeal of July 17, 1966)

**"N**OTHING is more precious than independence and freedom". A short, lapidary sentence almost banal at first sight. Yet it contains the secret of this extraordinary fact: the Vietnamese people's victorious resistance to the colonial American war machine. It follows the familiar style of the man who has pronounced it. A man who, at every historic moment, said words that were needed to mobilize energies, muster strength, call forth heroism and initiative. Simple words, devoid of flourish and rhetoric, which remain engraved in the hearts and minds of all, for they merely express what every one feels in his heart of hearts without being able to say it. Because HO CHI MINH embodies the indomitable will of an entire people never to resign themselves to slavery, because for sixty years, from his adolescence, he has devoted all his life to the cause of national independence, every one of his words faithfully expresses the Vietnamese people's aspirations.

When he was fifteen, he already served the patriotic resisters of that time; a few years later, he was active beside French democrats defending the national cause; in 1925 he rallied young people into a new-type revolutionary organization; in 1930, he founded

the Indo-Chinese Communist Party, in 1941 the Viet Minh Front, in 1944 the People's Army, in 1945 the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Now, at 77, he remains at the helm, always simple, alert, a determined patriot and a consistent revolutionary. In 1964, when American aggression against the South became extremely cruel, he simply said to our Northern compatriots: "Let us redouble our efforts". In 1966, when the American imperialists threatened to crush the whole country under showers of bombs, he wisely reminded all of us that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." What he has seen for sixty years—the will for independence, the aspiration towards a future of justice, proletarian internationalism — has sprouted in all hearts and minds and become a material force, stronger than the technical and military power of the United States of America.

What he sees is also the image of a new man serving the collectivity; what he inculcates in the entire people is that irreproachable morality, that supreme virtue without which all revolution would be futile.

Uncle Ho, very affectionately, we say to you: "Happy birthday!"

### NORTH VIETNAM

THE **1,900**<sup>th</sup>  
U. S. PLANE WAS DOWNED  
ON MAY 17, 1967

## YANKEE GO HOME!



# VINH LINH IN FACE OF U.S. BOMBINGS

THE American aggressors have been attacking with particular fury Vinh Linh, which is on the provincial military demarcation line.

In the years following the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, they sent there large numbers of spies and saboteurs, armed attacks were daily happening. Since the start of their air war of destruction against the D.F.V., they have made it a special target, besides Con Co island which has been attacked all night. There is not a small town or village of Vinh Linh on which they have not rained shells and bombs.

But in vain have the Yankees attacked Vinh Linh with planes, warships and artillery. Vinh Linh has defeated and will continue to foil all American aggression.

Besides the many commando troops and saboteurs annihilated, Vinh Linh, up to May 10, 1967, had shot down 100 U.S. aircraft, sunk and damaged many war vessels.

## A YOUNG WOMAN TEAM LEADER

I was greatly perplexed when the Yankees began in late February their

In the field of production, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions and the difficulties caused by enemy actions, agriculture has steadily progressed. In 1965, already, rice output reached 3.5 tons per hectare per year, as against 2.5 tons for the two-crop ricefields of Tonkin and 1.8 tons for the best fields of Cochinchina in the days of French domination. This year, the winter-spring rice cultivation campaign has shown plenty of promises: dry crops, cassava in particular, have been planted in good time; preparations for the autumn rice season are under way.

Young men no longer feel depressed when they are not admitted in the army. Here production and fighting are closely linked together. Production work is also combat.

artillery shelling over the demilitarized zone", says Lay, 19, a young team leader at the M. agricultural co-operative. "The fields were then in great need of weeding, and cassava had to be planted. What should we do so as to perform our jobs in time and at the same time limit human losses to the utmost?"

"The co-op members met and discussed the problem. They decided that the time had come to translate our determination to defeat Yankee aggression into concrete deeds, and to put into practice the watchword of the local Party branch: 'To cling to the land; not to leave one inch of land fallow; to intensify production'." Some rightly added: "Not to work the land well and not to apply advanced methods of cultivation is to play into the hands of the enemy."

Opinion varied however as to how to organize work. After animated discussions, it was decided to divide each team into smaller groups, each including workers of various categories and led by a member of the people's

militia. It was also decided that before work was begun at any place, a sufficient number of shelters should be dug so as to allow all to take shelter at the least warning. Experience has shown that such measure is absolutely necessary: it makes the workers feel secure, and as soon as the raid ends they can immediately resume work. The winter-spring rice cultivation campaign has been completed in time and cassava has received a greater quantity of manure than the previous years. And it should be noted that none of our people has been wounded. We have defeated the new U.S. escalation!"

## A PIG BREEDER

ALL the 60 houses of T. village have been knocked down. The Yankees have dropped nearly 1,000 bombs on the place. But the people have remained there: they live underground.

Among them, Vien is conspicuous by her small size. Each time a photograph is

taken of her self-defence group, she always tries to stand on some elevation of the ground. But she has plenty of courage!

Three times already, the pigsty under her care has been bombed. Each time, in defiance of the bombs, she immediately sought to round up the dispersed animals. Her routine work itself is not devoid of dangers: the fields where she takes for her beasts are very often bombed and strafed. Many times she came back splashed with mud from head to foot. But she kept smiling and joy shone in her eyes!

"This is my second batch of pigs since the artillery shelling began. Now the animals have got used to the explosions. They are no longer frightened."

## A COWHERD

SUAT is happy thinking that he will soon be able to walk. The wound in his thigh is healing well.

It happened on April 10, 1967. Suat was busy doing his homework while keeping an eye on the cows of the co-operative, when an artillery barrage came, fired by the Yankee planes from south of the demilitarized zone. He managed to take refuge in a shelter. During a lull however, he saw the cows making havoc of a ricefield. He hesitated for a while, for it was very dangerous to get out in such a moment. But as the cows continued to eat up young rice seedlings, he could no longer contain himself. He crawled out of his shelter, drove away the animals and was about to come back when a new salvo arrived and a splinter broke his thigh. He had only enough strength left to crawl into a shell crater. Suat was only 13, but he behaved like a man.

EXAMPLES of the kind cited above are plentiful. At the Congress of Heroes and Emulation Fighters held at the beginning of the year, Vinh Linh was represented by seven army and labour heroes. In fact one should say that all its 70,000 inhabitants are heroes, "victors over the Yanks!"

\* Vinh Linh is part of Quang Tri province, the biggest part of which has been under American domination since 1951.

# NEW U.S. ESCALATION, NEW PUNISHMENT: 152 U.S. PLANES DOWNED IN 30 DAYS INCLUDING THE 1,900th OVER NGHE AN ON MAY 17

THIS year the celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday is marked by a month of escalation to punish the new escalation of the U.S. which strikes at popular and residential quarters inside and in the periphery of Hanoi and Haiphong.

Between April 19 and May 18, 1967, 152 U.S. planes were downed, 2 war vessels set afire and 3 others damaged. The 1,900th plane downed in these 30 days was also the 1,900th brought down over North Vietnam.

Except for the month of April 1965 when U.S. planes struck hard at Ham Kong bridge, in these 30 days North Vietnam set a record in the number of planes downed. Also in this period, the biggest number of American airmen and the highest in rank were captured including one colonel (Norman C. Gaddis) and two lieutenant colonels (James Lindberg Hughes and Gordon Albert Larson).

Another feature is the downing in this period of the 1800th and 1900th plane by Nghe An, native province of President Ho

Chi Minh. One of these two planes was downed by the Quang Trach militiamen with rifles.

Celebrating President Ho Chi Minh's 77th birthday, the army and people of the North have duly punished the U.S. new war escalation. They have recorded great achievements and carried out President Ho Chi Minh's will to fight and to win as laid down in his July 17, 1966 appeal to the nation. "Hanoi, Haiphong and other cities and interprises may be destroyed but the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom."

In these 30 days, Haiphong brought down 28 planes and Hanoi 26. The U.S. aggressors will pay a dear price for their new adventurous escalation.

## ESCALATION OF U.S. LOSSES FROM THE 1ST TO THE 1900TH PLANE DOWNED

1964	Nghe An	downed the first plane on Aug. 5
1968	Ha Tinh	100th Mar. 31
	Quang Binh	200th Apr. 17
	Nghe An	300th May 27
	Phu Tho	400th July 24
	Nghe An	500th Aug. 29
	Vinh Linh	600th Sept. 24
	Bach Long Vi	700th Oct. 26
	Yen Bai	800th Nov. 27
1968	Nghe An	900th Mar. 7
	Bac Thai	1000th Apr. 20
	Nghe An	1100th June 6
	Hung Yen	1200th July 14
	Ha Bac	1300th Aug. 7
	Lang Son	1400th Sept. 9
	Nghe An	1500th Oct. 14
	Hanoi	1600th Dec. 14
1967	Thanh Hoa	1700th Mar. 1
	Haiphong	1800th Apr. 23
	Nghe An	1900th May 17

## Latest news

## On May 19, 1967 in Hanoi 10 U.S. PLANES DOWNED MANY AIRMEN CAPTURED

On May 19, 1967 U.S. aircraft attacked many localities in and around Hanoi, including the quarter of embassies, damaging the embassy of the D.P.R. of Korea and of the S.R. of Rumania.

In the seething emulation movement to celebrate President HO CHI MINH's birthday, the Hanoi people and army shot down 10 planes (some of them crashed in downtown Hanoi) and captured a number of American airmen.

Thus up to May 19, 1967, 94 U.S. planes were downed over Hanoi and 1,923 downed in North Vietnam.

## GOOD PRODUCTION AND FIGHTING RECORD

### KEEP THE WINDLASS GOING

FIFTEEN workers were hauling a post for high-voltage transmission line over the river at a 70° gradient. All the cable wires used to lift the post were trust to breaking point. Suddenly U.S. planes swooped over the area. The emergency caught the workers who were manning the windlass unaware. They hardly had time to do something about it as bombs hissed overhead. If they lay on the ground the steel pole weighing a dozen tons would fall down. There were several bomb blasts, 200 or 300 metres away. But the workers unflinched and kept the windlass going. The pole was seen pulsed into position, while four enemy planes were still roaring furiously overhead.

Thirty tense minutes passed. When strongly opposed by a heavy ground fire the

enemy planes broke off their raids; the pole was already on its platform.



### PLACE COMMON INTERESTS ABOVE ALL

ONE afternoon, 30 railwaymen were at work on the Hanoi-Thai Nguyen line when U.S. planes flew in and strafed their living quarters nearby: a fire broke out. They quickly jumped out of their shelters and ran towards their houses hoping to save some property. On their way, they saw a section of railway damaged by enemy bombs. Without hesitation, they set to mend the road and fill the bomb craters. Such a job used to take them a whole day. But this time, they finished it in only three hours, just in time for the first train of the day to steam past.

### U.S. PILOT CAPTURED BY 13-YEAR-OLD BOY

NGUYEN Van Hon, a pupil of 13, was back from the fields with the ox he had to mind when he caught sight of an American plane crashing in flames. A red parachute was ejected from it and driven by the wind in the direction of X. village, Quoc Oai district, Ha Tay province. The air pirate landed in a paddy field and hid himself in the midst of the luxuriant rice plants. Hoa did not lose sight of the enemy and dashed towards him. He raised a bamboo shoulder pole and this struck fear into the heart of the downed pilot. Just at that moment, militia men and women arrived. The air pirate could do nothing else than putting his hand up.

## HERE AND THERE in the DRV

THE 1967 truck-and-field games for mountainous areas held recently by the D.F.V. Physical Training and Sports Commission to boost the athletic movement in these regions for the improvement of the health of the local youth and other people. 150 sportsmen from different minority groups were participating. Apart from special events for the uplands, a long distance run event was organized for sportsmen from both upland and delta regions.

HUNG Yen province has decided to open two university courses on agricultural economy and technique on a part-work-part-study basis, to help raise the managerial and technical standards of key provincial and district cadres and middle-level technical workers. Earlier, Ha Tay province ran its own university course on agriculture, the first of its kind in the province, covering cultivation and animal husbandry.



A U.S. plane downed by the surface-to-air missile

Douglas Bent Hegdahl born Sept. 3, 1946 in Dakota, P.R. is 508,331 sailor on Graton Canberra captured in Nghe An beginning April 1967.

Identity card of Norman C. Gaddis, USAF colonel piloting an F-4C downed on May 12, 1967.





# THE THAI AUTHORITIES MUST GIVE UP THEIR CRIMINAL PLOT OF INTENSIFYING TERROR AGAINST VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS

THE Vietnamese people are deeply indignant at the recent news released by the Thai Ministry of Interior, dated on May 7, that "all Vietnamese residents of 12 years upwards must report to the local district offices to be photographed and have their fingerprints taken." On May 8, Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn declared that the Thai government was considering a plan to evacuate the Vietnamese residents living in the northeast province of Thailand to other places and "would like to deport them." Other sources revealed that the Thai authorities planned to send the Vietnamese residents to the island of Sumatra, off the coast of Thailand in the Indian Ocean. The Thai Foreign Minister on May 8 also disclosed that the Thai government would discuss this matter with the Saigon puppet administration.

The policy of persecution against the Vietnamese residents in Thailand has been systematically carried out and intensified for the last two years. The reactionary Thai authorities not only ban the Vietnamese residents from district to district and from province to province even on the occasion of wedding or funeral, but they also carry out house search and confiscation of all mail.

In September 1966, periodical flood, the Thai authorities took measures to label the Vietnamese victims; they even inhumanly prevented them from receiving their houses to safer places.

In February 1967, the Thai

government launched a campaign to persecute Vietnamese residents in almost all the northeastern provinces of Thailand such as Nongkhai, Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon, Udon, and Udon. It is to be remembered that in 1965, the Thai government planned to move the Vietnamese residents to South Vietnam to serve as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. It now joins hands with the Saigon puppet administration to persecute and expel the Vietnamese residents.

The above-mentioned acts prove that the Thai reactionaries have decided to intensify their policy of persecution and repression against the Vietnamese residents to an extremely serious degree.

The persecution of Vietnamese residents is illegal, inhuman and criminal. It is a crystal clear that even the local Thai authorities have been time acknowledged the truth that the Vietnamese residents have been honest people who constantly respect the law and customs of Thailand and have rendered a notable support to the economic development of the country and have lived by honest means.

By terrorizing the Vietnamese residents, the Thai authorities have blatantly ridden roughshod over international law and the basic principles of the agreement signed in Bangkok on Sept. 8, 1965 between the two countries.

As a result of the Thai actions, the lives and property of the Vietnamese residents, their movement and work, the Thai authorities have been held responsible for all consequences arising from the policy of repression and terror against the Vietnamese residents.

The policy of terrorizing the Vietnamese resi-

dents is itself obviously a verdict condemning the unpardonable character of the Thai government. Working in glove with the Saigon authorities in this shameful affair, the Thai ruling circles show all the more clearly that they are the pliant lackeys of the Yankee. Thanom Kittikachorn has no other alternative than to relax the old time that the Vietnamese residents are carrying out "subversive plots." This argument cannot cope up with the crime and that of his ruling clique against the Vietnamese residents and cannot hide the truth that this intensified terror is dovetailed with the permit to use B-52 bombers to land in Thailand, the eventual dispatch of thousands of Thai troops to South Vietnam, etc.

The Thai authorities are acting like the worst tyrants of the U.S. in its aggressive war in Vietnam regarding its policy of intervention in and aggression against Laos and Cambodia.

The Vietnamese people energetically denounce and condemn the inhuman acts of the Thai authorities towards the Vietnamese residents and demand that they put an end to the terrorist and criminal persecution against the Vietnamese residents.

We energetically demand that the Thai authorities fulfill their responsibility of securing the lives and property of the Vietnamese residents, their movement and work. The Thai authorities have been held responsible for all consequences arising from the policy of repression and terror against the Vietnamese residents.

The policy of terrorizing the Vietnamese resi-

# THIEU AND KY...

(Continued from page 8) He also manages to recall General Duong Van Minh, now in exile in Thailand, to split the latter against Ky. The so-called "Army Forces Council" has called many sessions but still fails to iron out the antagonism between these two top dogs. In the end, it has to announce that the army will allegedly appoint an official candidate in the coming presidential elections.

Commenting on Ky's heavy election campaign, the *New York Times* on May 11 pointed out that if Ky made a long day, this would mean over those who are supporting Ky.

For his part, Thieu has been strongly opposed to Ky. Answering questions in the paper *Tien Ngon*, he declared that he "firmly protested against anybody who tried to use the armed force to support himself," and reiterated that he "was still inclined to run for the Presidency."

# Justice has triumphed

(Continued from page 2) encroachments on Cambodia's sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity, and attacks on the population of neighboring villages and district centres of this country.

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# AMERICAN PEOPLE'S PROTEST MOVEMENT AGAINST THE U.S. AGGRESSIVE WAR IN VIETNAM IS MOUNTING

SINCE April 15, 1967 when a million U.S. citizens in New York and San Francisco went down to the streets in huge demonstrations to condemn the crimes perpetrated by the Johnson regime in Vietnam, the American people's movement against the aggressive war in Vietnam has continued to surge up ever more powerfully. The debate on the Vietnam issue by 5,000 students of the Chicago and Harvard colleges, the petition sent to Johnson by 300 professors of the Columbia University in New York condemning the U.S. aggressive policy in Vietnam, the statement of May 10, 1967 of 233 students of the highest medical colleges in the United States categorically refusing to enroll in the army at protest against the government's policy, the 700-mile march of American youth from Boston to Washington to protest against the government's policy, the statement in front of the U.S. Defense Department, etc., are most concrete evidence of the anti-war movement in the United States.

This highly angered the U.S. aggressors. To prevent

# FOR THE AMERICAN PRISONERS

(Continued from page 2) The delegation issued a statement condemning the raids on Hanoi and Haiphong which it witnessed during its stay in North Vietnam. T.T. Raja, a Malaysian lawyer, rightly described it as "typical reactionaries of the feelings of the world's people protesting against the aggression against North Vietnam." Making it more explicit, he said, "The success achieved by the first session assumes a great significance, it sheds a stronger light on the characteristics of our epoch. This significance grows with the passage of time. In fact, the I.T.W.C. is now Nuremberg Tribunal, one which the world's people from the first time in the world to condemn the crime of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, on

and life debris, the craters of explosive and C.B.U. bombs, and showed us a large part of the research work at the Institute. Jars of bodies were shattered, their contents spread on the floor around the Institute. The remaining jars were studded with captured on Aug. 8, 1963 in Yen Bai.

The technician showed us a crater filled with wreckage of C.B.U. bombs and said: "They have struck not only at hundreds of people in our Institute but also at the life of our people as a whole."

His eyes were shining. I worried why he still remained in the room near these bomb craters and following the air-raid he told me: "The military victories of the South Vietnam army and people in the recent past have had a great impact on the people in the period to come. Without indulging into subjectivism and empty words, they are making sacrifices and without musing the least illusion about the gas and chemical weapons, they have realized that only by fighting resolutely with the war-weary means of the U.S. aggressors and by increasing the force of the puppet army and disintegrate it, can they shatter to the

# South Vietnam Army and People's...

(Continued from page 3)

this movement from exerting its influence, the U.S. authorities on May 13, 1967 organized in New York a demonstration allegedly before the complete indifference of the passers-by.

Most of the participants were women and children, and many of them were called on the U.S. troops in Vietnam to kill more civilians including women and children, also attended. Former U.S. Vice-President Nixon, another member of the "endorsements" to the demonstrators.

However, the U.S. ruling circles did not yield. By the results they had expected, AFP remarked on May 13 that the demonstrators did not match the great pacifist march on April 15.

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ground the aggressive will of the U.S. imperialists.

TOUGH sustaining heavy military defeats, the U.S. imperialists still have not given up their brigandage. On the one hand they threaten they cannot win on the other hand they claim that they cannot lose. It remains to be seen whether in the end the U.S. imperialists will be defeated by our people militarily? The military successes of people's war in South Vietnam and throughout the world have proved that in Vietnam the U.S. imperialists have a hard and are suffering heavy military and political setbacks. This is a reality of historic significance which serves to demonstrate a truth of our times, namely, in the conditions of the present day, the small nations are rising up with determination and closely united, bearing no sacrifice and fol-

# U.S. troops bogged down in the quagmire of Quang Tri Thua Thien

(Continued from page 8)

# PUPPET TROOPS BADLY MAULED IN THE PLAINS

WHILE the G.I.'s have been dealt blows in the outer belts close to the demilitarized zone, the puppet troops in the plains have not been able to hold their "house mother" tank and do their "pacification" work.

At An Lao (September 9, 1966), 45 puppet troops were wiped out. The first attack of the L.A.F. (January 4, 1967) on the Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces resulted in 100 puppet troops killed, the second (March 7, 1967) in 2 puppet companies wiped out and 100 men captured. With the L.A.F. attack on the Nam Gio ridge near the February 6, 1967, the enemy lost 100 men and 30 armoured cars. The C. P. of the Phu Tho military sector annihilated on March 12, 1967. The Long Tho training camp was attacked by surprise on April 5.

These facts proved that the enemy defence line in the plains of Quang Tri and Thua Thien had been broken through. The L.A.F. attacks on the strongholds of the enemy in the Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces have resulted in their forces being scattered and more easily wiped out by the revolutionary forces. The gathering mobile troops for large-scale operations and that of scattering troops for occupying land and controlling the population.

In April 1967, Westminster Land sent Light Infantry Brigade 160, a unit from Air Mobile Cavalry Division 1, Brigade 173 to the rescue of U.S. marines in Quang Tri.

On the other hand, the "pacification" plan has also been shattered by guerrilla forces and local troops. In the Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces, 100 enemy cadres were wiped out during an attack on the "pacification" training

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camp on the road from Hue to Phu Bai. In March 1967, a "pacification" unit of 100 persons were wiped out in the Hue area. Such casualties have crashed the enemy plan aimed at herding the population and relieving the network of "strategic hamlets." Let us mention again the An Lao battle (December 9, 1966) which supported the "pacification" plan in the bud.

# U.S. AND PUPPET TROOPS EVER MORE BOGGED DOWN

I stamp out the mounting revolutionary surge in Quang Tri and Thua Thien. The U.S. command sent 6 battalions of U.S. marines and 4 battalions of regular puppet troops to Highway No. 9, then Thua Thien, the Quang Tri and Thua Thien. The U.S. command sent 6 battalions of U.S. marines and 4 battalions of regular puppet troops to Highway No. 9, then Thua Thien, the Quang Tri and Thua Thien. The U.S. command sent 6 battalions of U.S. marines and 4 battalions of regular puppet troops to Highway No. 9, then Thua Thien, the Quang Tri and Thua Thien.

The Americans now, as the French before, have to suppress the revolutionary movement by extending their network of "strategic hamlets." But it has resulted in their forces being scattered and more easily wiped out by the revolutionary forces. The gathering mobile troops for large-scale operations and that of scattering troops for occupying land and controlling the population.

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(Continued from page 12)

31, 1966. U.S. planes bombed and strafed 93 schools in North Vietnam, including the Normal College in Vinh, killing 208 students and pupils and 47 teachers, and wounding 47 students and pupils and 62 teachers. During the U.S. new war escalation in Hanoi U.S. planes attacked schools, colleges and vocational schools.

The crime catalogue of Washington constitutes a challenge to all people in the world.

The number of students of the Social Studies Faculty at the Polytechnic in Hanoi is twice the total number of students at the Universities in Indo-China under French domination and the total number of students at the then middle vocational schools was only several hundreds.

They hit the pride of minority nationals in our country. A dense explosive and gas bombs and incendiary bombs C.B.U. steel pellet bombs were rained on the central school for various nationalities in the back and on the right side of the above mentioned Polytechnic. This is a school

# Escalation of Crimes

not seen under the colonial regime but built to train a young generation of the minority nationals from whom did not only have a script and some of them have not yet known the Vietnamese language. Over the past two years or so, the schools have trained thousands of students for various middle schools, technical schools and colleges. From this school were graduated doctors, engineers, teachers, researchers, thus contributing to the formation of scientific and technical workers among the minority nationalities, and to the national construction.

On May 12, 1967, the Director of the School, resented with indignation that under the French colonial regime, only 3 out of 100,000 people in the high plateau area of the High Plateau could attend higher education courses. He said, "The U.S. strike at the school for nationals is a strike at the cultural and scientific life of the socialist regime, and a hit at a place where the nationals set great hope in the future of

their children. The U.S. aggressors are the sworn enemy of the Vietnamese people."

# THEY HIT AT HUMAN LIFE

One cannot fail to notice in the sector of enterprises and schools south of Hanoi recently bombed by U.S. planes, the heavy research institute which is separately and could not in any way be mistaken with any establishment along the Nguyen Tri street.

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# L.A.F.

# REPEATED OFFENSIVES

REPEATED L.A.F. ASSAULTS ON ENEMY BASES AND AIRFIELDS. U.S. SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES IN DA NANG DESTROYED

On May 14, the L.A.F. attacked the surface-to-air missile Battalion 1 defending the U.S. air base in Da Nang.

According to Western reports, the L.A.F. damaged its system of projectors and destroyed one launching site after another, while setting afire the missile carrying trucks and an oil depot. The enemy admitted 12 surface-to-air missiles and 30 launching sites destroyed, and an oil depot set afire.

**BIEN HOA AIRFIELD AND PHUOC VINH BASE VIOLENTLY ATTACKED**

On the night of May 12, the L.A.F. hammered at Bien Hoa town (the 10th time since Oct. 31, 1964) and Phuoc Vinh base. Though Bien Hoa was heavily defended after five attacks, the L.A.F. ran across the enemy defence line and poured thousands of shells on the C.P. of Para Brigade 173, the aircraft parking ground, stores and barracks, set them afire, thus bringing the airbase to a standstill.

On the same night, the L.A.F. attacked Phuoc Vinh base of Brigade 1, Infantry

● **U.S. Surface-to-Air Missile System at Da Nang Wiped Out: 12 Missiles and 36 Launching Sites Destroyed and a Fuel Depot Set Afire (as Admitted by the Enemy) (May 14).**

● **Bien Hoa Airfield and Phuoc Vinh Base attacked: 20 Aircraft Destroyed and 500 G.I.s' Wiped Out (May 11).**

● **U.S. Marine Base at Chu Lai and Qui Nhon Airfield stormed (Night of May 11).**

● **Operation Manhattan smashed in East Nam Bo: 1,000 Enemies Annihilated, and 50 Tanks and Armoured Carriers Destroyed.**

Division 1, 32km north of Bien Hoa town.

The following night, this base received another blow from the L.A.F.

According to the initial reports from G.P.X. (Liberation Press Agency) 50 aircraft were destroyed, 50 Yankees killed or wounded including many airmen and technicians.

**U.S. MARINE BASE AT CHU LAI POUNDED**

According to Western reports, on the night of May 11, the L.A.F. shell-

ed the U.S. marine base at Chu Lai. 18 motor shells hit the G.I.'s barracks and more than 30 others fell on their landing craft, the enemy admitted. Two L.S.T.s were damaged and many Americans killed and wounded.

**QUI NHON AIRFIELD STORMED**

On the night of May 9, the L.A.F. assaulted Qui Nhon airfield, Binh Dinh provin-

ce. According to first enemy reports one oil depot was set afire, many aircraft destroyed and scores of American and puppet troops killed and wounded.

**OPERATION MANHATTAN SMASHED**

After their heavy setback in Operation Junction City the Americans tried to retrieve their losses by launching Operation Manhattan at the end of April 1967. They mustered 20,000 men against the area of Cu Chi, South of Trang Bang, Ben Cat and South of Dau Tieng in Gia Dinh, Tan Duc and Tay Ninh. The smaller number of troops involved and the choice of a target nearer to Saigon betrays the enemy's difficulties and caution. This caution was all the more obvious as his troops were divided into many columns, each of them into many groups, advancing slowly, often changing their for-

mations for fear of being attacked by surprise, and setting up defence positions wherever they camped...

This, however, did not prevent them from being repeatedly assaulted by the L.A.F. who knew the terrain and clung to their opponent. As a result, all their four columns were badly mauled.

According to GPX (Liberation Press Agency) initial report, from the end of March to the beginning of May 1967, the L.A.F. wiped out more than 1,000 U.S. and puppet troops, destroyed and damaged 50 tanks and armoured cars.

**MORE ENEMY TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION IN QUANG TRI**

After their great successes on Hills 881 and 861, on May 9, the L.A.F. intercepted a U.S. marine company of Regiment 1 at 10km northwest of Khe Sanh. Although the G.I.'s had an artillery barrage and fired wantonly while advancing most cautiously, they fell into an ambush prepared by the L.A.F.

Right in the first minutes of the engagement the enemy C.P. and signal service were crushed, and his troops fled helter-skelter. After an hour of fighting the L.A.F. annihilated the U.S. marine company and captured all its arms.

## U.S. TROOPS BOGGED DOWN IN THE QUAGMIRE OF

## QUANG TRI, THUA THIEN

In its 1966-1967 dry-season "strategic counter-offensive" the U.S. command planned to set up in the Quang Tri-Thua Thien theatre, a defence line made up of groups of strongpoints along Highway No. 9, from Dong Ha to the Vietnamese-Lao border with a view to isolating the South Vietnamese revolution, checking big offensives progressively repelling the L.A.F. It strengthened the defence of Highway No. 1, main road of supply for the U.S. marines to the North of Highway No. 9. It launched numerous "sweeps" in the plains of Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces, hoping to drive out the L.A.F. and establish a safe rear-base.

**HIGHWAY NO. 9, A CEMETERY FOR U.S. MARINES**

Combining small, middle and large-scale battles the L.A.F. cut to pieces the U.S. defence line along Highway No. 9 and in the Gio Linh, Con Thien and Dong Ha area north of it. In the last three months of 1966, the U.S. marines were annihilated in battles north and south of

Highway No. 9. At the beginning of 1967, in addition to the March 20 and 21 retaliation bombardment of U.S. artillery emplacements by the D.R.V. artillery north of the C.P. U.S. Division 3, the Americans suffered thundering blows from the L.A.F. On March 6, the L.A.F. wiped out 1,500 G.I.s on Hill 241. On April 27, they struck at the C.P. U.S. Division 3, 71 planes and all their artillery positions. In March 1967 alone, they annihilated over 4,300 enemy troops on Highway No. 9. From April 24 to May 7 they wiped out 2,800 men (1,100 G.I.s). Operations in the Khe Sanh area waged since the beginning of May have shown the passivity of the American troops who have been beaten whether they have remained in their strongpoints or gone out to patrol, break through encirclements or link their positions with one another.

(Continued page 7)

\* 100 G.I.s killed.



Bien Hoa airbase after the L.A.F. attack on May 11, 1967.

## THIEU AND KY TAKE UP THE GAUNTLET

Of late, the White House often bragged, that "parliamentary" and "presidential" elections would be held and that "a civilian government" would come into existence in Saigon. On this basis, it would stabilize the puppet administration, rally its stragglers and put a legal look on the puppet regime. This, it claimed, would be a political victory. The U.S. trick, however, can fool nobody. Instead, it is setting its licks at "loggers" with one another, in a more acute manner than ever before, especially in the battle for the presidency next September.

The U.S. hope to rig up a puppet civilian administration under such "civilian states-

men" as Phan Khac Son, Phan Quang Dan and Nguyen Dinh Quat now looks very thin. With Westmoreland's backing, Nguyen Cao Ky attacked, threatening words. Speaking at Lai Thieu recently, he bluntly declared, "Had any civilian figure won the elections, I would oppose him militarily".

It is not surprising that being given the intensification of the war of aggression in Vietnam, Johnson will give support to the military. How can those who style themselves as civilians win the elections? It goes without saying that the scramble for power among them has not ended. Bunker, new American ambassador in Saigon, is trying

his best to play his role as "trouble-shooter".

President Johnson is having a headache dealing with his placemen, but the test of strength between Thieu and Ky—the two most pliant servants of the U.S.—will give him a still bigger headache. Ky has all along dreamt of the presidential chair. In his eye, Thieu is his opponent number one. Hubert, the power dispute between them has been smothered up behind the Guam Conference. Ky boasted that Thieu and he himself are of the same boat, and that he was prepared to support Thieu's nomination. UPI on May 11,

(Continued page 6)